NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

DEAR BRETHREN:—I again take my pen in hand to write you a few lines from this isolated place. You do not know how glad I am to hear from the brethren, if I cannot be with them. I also received a letter from brother Mason, a short time ago and was glad to hear from him, but since have learned of the death of his dear companion. He has our deepest sympathy; but we hope his loss is her great gain. We would be glad to hear from him again: also as many others as feel disposed to write, for we love to hear from the brethren. The members here are anxious to hear the brethren. The German Baptists preach here every two weeks.

Pray for us in our isolated condition; if we never meet in this world, may we meet around the throne in heaven.

HESTER A. COATS.

Downington, Ohio.

DEAR EVANGELIST:—The article in a previous issue on Humility with my name to it was written by Mrs. A. A. Cober.

Things are looming up some what at North Liberty. We intend holding meetings there soon. Bro. J. W. Smouse, from Pennsylvania intends to visit through Ohio, and when he comes to Knox Co., we mean to put him to work, so that his visit may more fully rivet itself on his mind. It is reported that he is an able speaker. Get ready brethren; we mean to pull hard. Do not be afraid to pray for the unsaved. It is written, "the prayer of the righteous availeth much." A kind word should not hurt a sinner either.

Down here at Glenford we are still holding the fort. At our regular service on Sunday Dec. 12th, we had four additions to the church by baptism. I am glad for such additions. They will be useful servants in the church. May the Lord bless them. They came from a source least expected: hence our joy was all the greater. So it is; we look for certain ones to come while others step up and walk into the kingdom first. I am glad that it is so. It is all the more of a surprise.

A. A. COBER.

Glenford, O.

A Reply.

There was a question and an answer in No. 48, on which I will write a few thoughts. In the first place he has the brethren to think that there is more expected of them than ministers of other denominations and he says the brother who is naturally gifted and has spent a fortune in preparing to preach is poor.

As for me to preach I haven't the gift. We all have a gift and a work to do, but our gifts are different, but by the same spirit. The 12 chapter of 1 Corinthians explains the different gifts. I do my preaching by my daily walk and conversation; but the minister is commanded to go preach the gospel to every creature. There are rich churches that have two or three preachers. If they take a notion for some other preacher, they will make up seventy-five or a hundred dollars and sends him word, and he goes if it is in his power. Now if we would help bear one another's burdens as we are commanded, the poor and small churches could have the gospel preached to them. The brother says if we will give one-sixth or one-fourteenth, we could have the gospel preached. Now we are not commanded to give that amount. We are commanded to give as God has prospered. Now if the brethren will all do their part and help to bear one another's burden, we can all have the gospel preached.

A. CRISAMORE.

Everest, Kans.

Kansas Missionary Financial Report.

I spent seventeen days in time and seven dollars in money in traveling expenses in Mission Work, near Galesburg, Neosha co., Kansas. Amount due me as per allowance, - $32.50
Recd. by collection, - 13.05
By A. J. Hixson, from Hamilton, - - - 2.00
By A. J. Hixson, Bourbon Co., brethren, - - 1.58
Remainder in my hands 4.30

Total receipts - - 20.93
32.50
20.93

Balance due me, - 11.57

W. J. H. BAUMAN.

Morrill, Kans., Dec. 9th, 1886.

Scatter the Word.

If you cannot give away books, I believe you do a good work when you sell them, or give money to help to produce them cheaply. If you cannot afford a whole Bible, something is done when a portion is given away, or a Gospel is left in a cottage. You can never tell what may come of a single portion of the word of God—ay, of a leaf of it. Instead of regretting, as I have heard some do, that Bibles are sometimes sold for waste paper and goods are done up in them, I am glad that it should be so. I admire the enterprise of Andrew Fuller and some others long ago, who printed hymns upon papers which were to be used in the sale of cottons and other small wares. They gave those papers to tradesmen that they might do their goods up in them. So long as the truth does but travel, it does not matter how. If you can place the Bible where men may read it, who knows what may result? I knew a friend who in purchasing his tobacco, found it done up in a passage of the Word of God, and by the perusal of that portion became a converted man.

The Vineland of Colorado.

Editor The Voice.—Weld Co., Col., is about as large as Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined. It has a population of 10,000. Among all this population there is not to be found a single pauper. Greeley, the county seat, has a population of 2,500. The public schools of Greeley have over 500 pupils enrolled. We have a $40,000 Court House, and a fine jail—an ornamental appendage of the Court House—which has on an average only one occupant; and those who are imprisoned from time to time do not generally belong here, but are caught here while trying to hide away from justice.

Notwithstanding the fact that Greeley is a rapidly growing town in a new country, and the center of a large cattle region with its "lawless cow-boys," the city is as quiet and peaceable as the best New England town. In fact, we do not believe there is a town of 2,500 population in all New England that is more orderly, or where the police have less to do, or where the jail has fewer "boarders," or the poorhouse is so constantly without a tenant.

From the City Clerk's office we learn that the "Expense of the Marshal for the the City of Greeley for the year 1880 was $81.55; the number of arrests made 7; the expense for Marshal in 1881 was $49, and the number of arrests, 5. The Marshal's expense for 1882 was $59.75, and the number of arrests, 4. In 1883 the Marshal was paid by the month at a salary of $40 per month. But this was regarded as a useless expense, and from that time on the Marshal has been paid only for the amount of work done. In 1884 the expense of the Marshal amounted to $238.55. This large expense was caused by the successful prosecution of a liquor case. The expenses for Marshal in 1885 were only $83. On several occasions persons have attempted to sell liquor on the sly, but they have been speedily detected, arrested and fined to the full extent of the law.

If there is a town of this size where there are fewer arrests made, or where the people are more orderly and peaceful; or if there is a county anywhere else in the United States with a population of 10,000 without a single pauper, or one that averages only one person in jail, and that one generally an outsider, I should like to hear of that town or county.

And now, if any one asks for an explanation of the condition of things, we answer with just a little pride, we think it is owing to the fact that Greeley is a temperance town—not a High License, but a Prohibition town. And if any one thinks Prohibition can not prohibit, or is likely to cripple a city financially, or is not a blessing in every direction, let him come to Greeley, and he will change his mind, unless he is a "rummy."

Prohibition *does* succeed here. If we had as large a proportion of poor here as in England the number would reach 330; if as great a proportion as in the Low Countries, 1,050; if the same proportion as in the United States, we should have fifty paupers. If we drank as much liquor here in Greeley as the people of the towns in the Eastern part of the United States drink, our liquor bill would be $125,000, which would build us annually over sixty $2,000 houses.

GEO. MICHAEL,
(Pastor Congregational Church.)
Greeley, Colo., Oct. 28.

Language.

Language is any way of communicating thought or feeling. The two general classes of language are Natural and artificial. Under these general classes are many subclasses. Language is one of the most useful studies that we have. The reason why it is so useful and necessary is because there is no calling in life in which it is not used. The minister, the physician, the lawyer and the non-professional man, all must use it. There is no study that we can pursue without a knowledge of language, and the better we understand language, the easier and quicker we can become familiar with the subject that we are studying. Take a problem in mathematics and we must understand the language used in that problem before we are able to solve it. In preparing a lesson in history we must understand the language used in the history before we can fully understand the lesson. Grammar should be studied more than it is, although it is studied more than it was years ago. In all professions good language is necessary. There are many beauties in good language. Why is it that we admire some orators more than others? It is because they use good language in expressing their views. Why is it that we admire some poetry so much? It is because some beautiful thoughts are written in beautiful language. Any one applying for an honorable position will find that good language will have considerable to do with the securing of that position. Good language is not the highest sounding terms that can be found in a dictionary. It is rather the simpler terms used to express the same in the proper place. I do not mean to say that high sounding language is not good language, if it is used properly. It is the improper use that makes it bad language. So many persons in speaking use words and phrases that they do not understand, and if asked to explain the meaning of them they could not do it. So we see that the use of good language involves not only the study of the relations and properties of words but their meaning as well. Whenever we see written or hear any words used that we do not fully understand, we should at once consult our dictionaries and then try and remember the meaning of the words. We often notice well educated persons and even some who claim to be expert grammarians use words or forms of words that cannot be found in an unabridged dictionary. The reason of this is not because they do not know better, but because they do not try to correct their errors when pointed out to them. One wishing to form the habit of using good language should correct his errors whenever they are pointed out to him, and should endeavor to avoid the improper use the next time he has an opportunity to do so. By doing this he will finally form good habits with regard to the use of good language and lessen the tendency to use bad language. Each and every one should attempt to avoid the use of superfluous language, that is, terms that are not necessary to express what is intended.

It is said of Benjamin Franklin, the self-taught sage of Philadelphia, "that he never spoke a word too soon, he never spoke a word too late, he never spoke a word too much, he never failed to speak the right word at the right time."

Let us then after being conscious of the value of good language, have the ambition and take the interest in all studies and practices which tend to make us more familiar with the meaning and use of good and proper language. I think we will never rue the time spent thus, or think it was time spent in vain.

W. L. HOLLENBAUGH.

Read before the College Society, Nov. 26.

The College.

Next Wednesday evening, the College society will hold its regular open door entertainment; the following is the programe, as far as has been arranged at this time; oration, "Labor is genius," W. L. Cordell; essay, Miss Minnie Oakes; declamations, Misses Orpha Henkel and Wilda Snyder; debate, "Which has done more towards the advancement of civilization, the Press or the Missionary? Affirmative, Prof. M. G. Slocum; negative, Rev. E. L. Hildebrand. The program will be interspersed with choice selections of vocal and instrumental music.

Everything is moving along in good order this week, and some hard study is being done.

Mr. J. Kyler, of South Whitley, Ind., returned to his home last Saturday, on account of illness. He expects to return next term, providing his health will permit. He is a fine young man, and was liked by all the students, and all express a desire to see him return.

Mr. H. A. L. Markle, lectured the commercial class, Thursday morning, on "commercial law," he will give a lecture on, "Negotiable paper" next week. Mr. Markle is a graduate of Whitenberg College, Springfield, O., and is a lawyer of considerable repute, he was lately admitted to the practice of law in the U. S. Court, at Cleveland.

M. Showalter, of Waterloo, Iowa, arrived Thursday morning, he expects to remain the rest of the year; he is an estimable young man, we like him.

We will have a full report of the entertainment next week.

A Bit of History.

Twenty years ago, when a comparatively unknown minister announced that he could positively cure Catarrh, his announcement was met by many with sneers and scorn, but by many more with expressions of delight; and his own simple statement of his sufferings and his cure impressed others with his honesty of purpose as well as his belief in his own ability to cure.

In reply to his announcement through the press, over 125,000 Catarrh suffers have applied to him for relief, and it would be impossible to realize to what extent he has benefited our generation.

Imitators have sprung up in every direction, advertising their nostrums, and adding Catarrh to the long list of diseases they claim to cure; but the simple-minded old clergyman has gone on, and seen them rise and fall, so that today he stands almost entirely alone, announcing, as of old, his still honest belief that he can cure Catarrh. His statement is now backed by so many thousands of people in all parts of the country that it is not difficult for Mr. Childs to refer parties who may not be fully satisfied, to neighbors or friends in their own locality, who will speak for themselves what this treatment has done in their cases.

Many thousands of people annually visit Troy, O., and they realize that their first impression of the Rev. T. P. Childs was correct; that he is not a doctor, nor a charlatan, nor a seller of nostrums; but a simple-hearted old gentleman, whose faith in his own ability to cure Catarrh is unlimited.

THE JUDGE'S CASH PUZZLE,

In Behalf of the

GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

Use your Brains and Make Money.

Men, Women, Children, Everybody.

The *Judge* proposes to assist the Grant Monument Fund by organizing a grand competition on word-building (making the largest number of words from given sentence by transposing and using letters to suit the purpose), in using for theme the sentence "Who will be our next President?" and offering Cash prizes to successful competitors, each of whom will have to pay Fifty (50) cents on presentation of his competitive paper. The money received will be applied as follows:

Twenty-five cents is at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising names with their respective answers, etc., etc., will be placed in a common fund to be equally divided among the six successful competitors, i. e., the six persons sending in the largest lists of words (proper nouns included) made from the sentence "Who will be our next President?"

The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. Communications open until February 15, 1887, 12 o'clock.

This is not a new thing. In England large sums of money have been raised for Charity by this method, and those who have participated and incidentally helped a worthy object have won a prize as high as $10,000 as a reward for mental activity.

The names of competitors, will be published from week to week in Judge as they may come in. This will not only serve as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money, etc., but will also serve to show the weekly progress of the fund. Governing rules in this week's JUDGE.

Address
"Grant Fund,"
THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
Potter Building, New York City.